



VOL. XXIII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1855.

NO. 13.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS.

Our friend Swift, Editor of the "Farmington Chronicle," asks us to give an opinion respecting his theory of the action of lime on soils.—The following is his theory as recently published in the Chronicle:

"LIME IN AGRICULTURE. Prof. Johnson says, 'the effects of lime are greatest when well mixed with the soil, and kept near the surface within reach of the atmosphere.' There is much mystery about the effects of lime, plaster and gypsum on vegetation. Lime will have a seemingly magical effect on certain soils, and on others no effect at all. We have a theory which solves the mystery. Iron, existing in the form of copers, or in some other form of combination, is the most universally diffused base of vegetation. It will render water hard by combining with it; when present in sufficient quantities it will suspend putrefaction in every decaying substance. It will preserve swamp mud from change or waste for ages. It preserves from decomposition, by combining with all the particles of vegetable matter in the soil in which it exists in too great quantities, refusing to give up, except very sparingly, their nutrient properties to growing vegetation. Iron, when exposed to the atmosphere, rusts; or rather, it lets go its combination with other substances and combines with the oxygen, forming rust, or oxide of iron. Thus the nutrient particles are released from its grasp, and left to support vegetation. Hence the necessity of breaking up old fields, and the benefit of frequently stirring the surface of cultivated soils. Now lime, everybody knows, destroys or rusts iron. So does ashes. Hence the effect of lime and ashes when mixed with muck, or on soils which have too much iron. Salt rusts iron—that is, combines with it; hence salt has been known to produce the effects of manure. If our theory be correct, anything which hastens the rusting of iron must be a valuable application to soils which have too much iron, while their application to soils which contain no iron must be useless. Another inference is that irrigation or watering with hard water, that is, with copers water, or water rendered hard by iron, must injure the soil."

We agree with him, when he says "there is much mystery about the effects of lime, plaster and guano on vegetation." And we are of opinion that the action of lime, when it does not act at all, will continue to be a mystery for a long time to come.

His theory, in regard to the change it effects on the soils of iron, especially the sulphate of iron, when either occur in the soil, is undoubtedly true; but, how does it act beneficially (as we are told it does) on soils where there are no salts of iron discernible? Here the mystery returns again, and we find different people advancing different theories by which to explain its action.

Mr. Ruffin, in his essay on calcareous manures, says that the good effects of lime, on the sandy soils of the south, are owing to its combining with acid (the oxalic acid, for instance), in such soils. Others, however, deny this position, asserting that they could never detect any free acids in those soils.

Recently, Dr. Stewart, Chemist of the State Agricultural Society of Maryland, has broached the idea that lime, when in a caustic state at least, and placed in contact with moist sand, converts a small part of it into soluble silica. This soluble silica then absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, for which it has a remarkable affinity. He also argues that silica (dint) can never enter into the roots of plants, unless it be dissolved—soluble silica is necessary to grass and grain crops, forming the coating of flint on the exterior of their stalks, &c. From his reasoning, we would infer that lime, if caustic and moist, acts on a part of the flint (silica) in sand, and renders it soluble—when thus in soluble silica it absorbs ammonia from the air—is taken into the roots of the grass or grain and carried up—the silica is then deposited, forming a coating of flint on the stalk, and the ammonia, or its constituents, flying off again into the air. Thus, says he, it is found that more ammonia is actually exhaled from plants than we ever give them in the form of manure; and it is strongly suspected that soluble silica is really the manure, while ammonia is merely the vehicle for the conveyance of soluble silica through the plant.

We give our readers these theories, as theories only. At present we cannot put our finger on any demonstrable facts which will prove them, beyond cavil; and, until you can do this, theoretical explanations must be taken with great caution.

It is well to think of these things—to investigate them, and even to form in the mind theories, or probable explanations of the mode by which causes bring about results; but we should not become so wedded to them as to be unwilling to give them up when positive facts may demonstrate that they are wrong.

THE WINTER IN AROOSTOOK.

Mr. Editor:—I saw a piece in your last paper giving an account of the weather in Oxford county, and requesting some one in Aroostook to do the same, which I will try to do. I arrived on the Aroostook wharf the 27th of Oct. last, expecting soon to see the ground covered with snow. About the 7th of November it came, and covered the ground nearly six inches deep, but in a few days it was all gone, and we had about three weeks of fine weather for farming. On the 30th, commenced another snow storm, which has left the ground covered with snow all winter, and since that time we have had

the most beautiful sleighing I ever saw. We have had a few light storms since, just enough to keep the sleighing good, but no breaking roads at all.

The snow is now about fifteen inches deep in the woods, but has not been much of the time over a foot. The weather has been so warm, the most of the time, that a man could work in the woods without mittens. We have had a few cold snaps, it is true, but they have all been short, and in a few days the sun would rise warm again, and the clouds look like spring.

D. BURNETT.
Mable Grove, March 2, 1855.

OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have received the names of the officers of the following Agricultural Societies:—

LINCOLN. At a meeting of the Lincoln Ag. & Hort. Society, held at Waldoboro', Feb. 28, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—
President—Thos. Simmons, Waldoboro'.
Vice Presidents—Ehon. Cobb, Union; E. B. French, Damariscotta; Isaac H. Coffin, Wiscasset; Timothy Williams, Rockland; Reuben Hall, Warren.

Trustees—Charles Crockett, Rockland; Jos. Avery, Jefferson; Joseph J. Taylor, Newcast; Moses Walcott, Washington; Cyrus C. Atwell, Waldoboro'.
Corresponding Secretary—Erastus Foote, Jr., Wiscasset.

Collector—Andrew Libby, Union.
Treasurer—Samuel Ford, Newcast.
Recording Clerk—Benjamin F. Buxton, Warren.

SAGadahoc. At the annual meeting of this Society, held in Bath, Jan. 17, 1855, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—
President—Francis T. Parington, of Topsham.

Vice Presidents—Nelson Ham, of West Bath; Tallman Lowell, of Phippsburg; John H. Thompson, of Topsham.

Trustees—Rev. S. D. Diko, Bath; William Patten, Topsham; Benj. M. Brown, West Bath; Isaac S. Cotton, Bowdoin.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. S. F. Diko, Bath.

Recording Secretary—A. J. Fuller.

Treasurer & Collector—Eliha Clark.

Auditor of Accounts—B. C. Bailey, Bath; Geo. W. Kendall, Bath; Sewall Watson, Georgetown.

Rev. S. F. Diko was chosen delegate to attend the Agricultural Board at Augusta.

PISCATAQUIS. At the annual meeting of this Society, held at Dover, Dec. 27, 1854, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—
President—Hon. Joseph Kealey.

Vice Presidents—P. S. Lowell, Leonard Robinson, Charles Loring.

Treasurer—W. N. Thompson.

Secretary—L. Chamberlain.

Trustees—E. B. Averill, Wm. G. Clark, B. F. Wilbur.

NORTH PENOBSCOT. At the annual meeting of the North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the choice of officers, held at Lee, February 13, 1855, the Society chose:—
President—Wm. R. Hersey, Esq., Lincoln.

Vice Presidents—T. C. Burleigh, Esq., Springfield; E. Bradford, Esq., Lee; and S. B. Lovejoy, Esq., Lincoln.

Treasurer—D. C. Plumley, Esq., Lincoln.

Collector—N. L. Gerrish, Lee.

Agent & Librarian—B. Whitten, Lee.

Trustees—B. Whitten, Esq., J. R. Harding, Esq., N. L. Gerrish, Esq., G. S. Bean, Esq., of Lee; A. D. Clark, Esq., H. Stevens, Esq., T. C. Burleigh, Esq., of Springfield; and Wm. Stevens, Esq., Carroll.

Recording & Corresponding Secretary—P. M. Clark, Springfield.

Hon. W. R. Hersey, of Lincoln, was elected member of the Board of Agriculture.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Mr. Editor:—Will you, or some of your correspondents, who may have had experience in such matters, tell us, through the columns of the Farmer, a remedy for worms in horses? There are several in this vicinity which are badly troubled with them, as is supposed by their bad appearances, and which all attempts to eradicate and dislodge the enemy have proved unsuccessful. The horses are now in flesh, low in spirits, with staring coats, and ravenous appetites. Now if any body will give us a recipe for a safe and effectual remedy for the above, he will confer a lasting favor and be entitled to the thanks of more than one Scarsbrick.

Branksford, March 14, 1855.

NORR. "Have you tried corn?" A neighbor once requested us to prescribe for his horse, which he thought from the look of his coat and hungry appetite was troubled with worms. We prescribed a liberal dose of corn twice a day, and his horse soon recovered.

To be sure, when a horse is troubled with worms, they often bring about the symptoms above described.

Dr. Dadd, in his excellent work "The Modern Horse Doctor," recommends to first try to cure the morbid condition of the stomach and bowels, by alteratives and vermifuges, and prescribes the following:—

White mustard seed, (whole) 2 oz.
Powdered mandrake, 2 "
Sulphur, 1 "
Powdered wormseed, 2 "
Salt, Ginger, and Chloreal, 2 "
Poplar bark, 1 lb.

Mix, dose 1 ounce night and morning in food. If the return about in pin worms, as an injection of salt water will be good.

Dr. D. also recommends the following:—
Castor oil, 12 oz.
Oil of wormseed, 1 "
Oil of tansy, 3 dr.

To be given on an empty stomach, followed by masses of fine food, &c. &c. or bran, seasoned by salt, to be repeated until the bowels respond. You will find Dr. Dadd's book an excellent guide in the Horse Hospital. [Ed.]

FAIRBANKS APPLE. The Maine Pomological and Horticultural Society, have for several years past, in a quiet way, been collecting and examining into the merits of the fruits that are seedlings of this State. They have not found a very great number that felt willing to recommend as first rate, considering the whole number that has passed under their inspection.

We suppose this to be the case in rearing new varieties of fruits, and from the seed, new varieties can be obtained in almost endless numbers, but there are comparatively few of them that prove to be worthy of continued propagation.

Descriptions of a part of the apples recommended by the Pomological and Horticultural Society, have been published in the transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for 1853 (just issued), and from this source we extract the following:—

FAIRBANKS' APPLE. Originated in Winthrop, on the farm of the late Elijah Fairbanks, one of the first settlers in said town. The tree was set out (as he has stated) on the day that Bagaduce (Castine) was taken by the British during the revolutionary war, from which a great many seeds have been taken and grafted on other stocks in this county, (Kennebec). The tree was killed some years since by an injury it received by having its bark stripped off by dogs. Size, medium—color, light straw for a ground, with obscure reddish stripes around the base or stem pit, mixed with patches of russet; stem variable in length—stem and flower pits shallow; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy and of a saccharine subacid taste. Tree a good bearer, is hardy in this climate, grows very upright. It is a very profitable apple to propagate. It is much prized in Winthrop and other places where it is known. It keeps from September till December, but is best about the first of November.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed a communication in your paper, from Oxford County, a few days since, making some enquiries concerning the winter in Aroostook. I was an inhabitant of old Oxford for nearly thirty years before emigrating to the Aroostook, eleven years ago last January, and the most of my relatives, (mistaken creatures!) now live upon the mountains of Oxford.

We have had, and are still having, a first rate winter for business here in the valley of the Aroostook, say in the second range of townships from the east line of the State. There were nearly eighteen inches of snow fall in the snow storms about Thanksgiving time, and the next fall of snow was in January, about six or eight inches, at which time they had about three feet in Oxford and on the New Hampshire line. The Monday following the snow storm, we had a very smart rain storm, with a southerly wind, that carried off all of the last snow and some of the old snow besides, and we have not had an inch of snow since, till about the 20th of February. Up to the first of March we have had the best sleighing, or at least the most good sleighing I ever witnessed in the same length of time before. We have had no winds to blow the snow into drifts, this year, and it now averages from 6 to 10 inches, as a general thing, in the open fields, and in the woods it averages just about up to the bottom of a six-footer's knee, and no more. We have one advantage in Aroostook over other counties in our State, and that is, the face of the country is so level that we are not troubled with heavy winds, as in the western part of the State. It is very seldom that we are obliged to turn out to break the roads, on account of snow drifts.

It has, on the whole, been a very remarkable winter for lumbering operations, thus far, but unfortunately our lumber markets are full of last year's timber, and un sold at that, and as prices have a downward tendency there is but very little doing this year, which causes rather hard times for that portion of the community, especially, who make a practice of working out by the day's work for their bread.

We have an abundance of fine land for sale, and for sale at 50 cts. per acre, which may be paid in labor, making roads for our own advantage.

This portion of the Aroostook—the valley of the Aroostook River—was hardly known to exist till about the time of the celebrated Aroostook War, at which time it was spoken into existence, and the New Brunswickers were forced to strike their tents and be off. Since that time, the Yankee population has increased very rapidly. Some townships are nearly all taken up by Yankees, while, in other localities, three-fourths of the inhabitants are foreigners and New Brunswickers, and the most of them not so well skilled in farming and piling logs as the majority of the Yankees.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say to all those that have pluck enough to crawl out from the old hide, that if they wish for a good lot of stone and lumber, they had better get out now, and make a pile of it, as it is scarce and will be paid in labor, making roads for our own advantage.

Yours, &c., D. F. ADAMS.
Letter H Plantation, Mar. 6, 1855.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM PROPOSED.

Mr. Editor:—You copy into your paper an article from the Ohio Cultivator, on the necessity of improved "elementary education." That article insists on the importance of orthography, and with much justice reproves the carelessness of many, in reference thereto. So far, well and good. But, while on the subject of education, I would remark that we are all wrong in the manner of instructing children and youth, and that the fatiguing and exhausting process of word learning (in early life) is the fruit of disgust for study, and neglect of attention to orthography, and correctness in the use of language.

You are quite aware that the tendency of all populations under the existing system, is to congregate into towns and cities, in the vain hope, for the most part, of some luck in the form of employment or fortune turning up. Now, if education was practical and wholesome, a flow the other way would rather be the result, and the distress, increasing year by year, would disappear entirely. It is all romance to suppose we can escape pauperism, with a social system so exactly similar to that of the old world.

The remedy I propose, is the natural one, of the universal education of youth in gardening, agriculture and all its accompaniments as far as possible. What men require, is an occupation, profession, or employment of some kind with which they are thoroughly acquainted. That of agriculture is the ground work of all national prosperity, wealth, science, &c. Every man, therefore, whatever other pursuits he may be led into, or find ultimately more profitable, should be made practically acquainted with the management of land, so that in times of distress or loss of fortune or position, he may have recourse to a food producing occupation. Now,



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most men have no resource, and when out of position by the accidents of life, have no remedy but dependence, or something worse. Every school house ought to have gardens and fields attached to it, and youth of both sexes should be initiated into the healthy knowledge of their management, at the same time with a little unhealthily, room-confining, book learning. A.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1855.

Note. Right, brother A., you are right, and we should be rejoiced to see the day when the plan you suggest would be put into actual practice. But alas for poor human nature, the hope of immediate possession of the "Almighty dollar" leads thousands and thousands from the country to the city, and a strange infatuation keeps thousands poor and dependent in the city, when they might become independent out of the city. Our "bump" of hope is large and active, and so we keep hoping for reform in these things.

For the Maine Farmer.

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Yours, &c., D. F. ADAMS.
Letter H Plantation, Mar. 6, 1855.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Whoever will carefully inspect the annexed bill, will at once perceive, that it lays the foundation broad and deep, and provides equally for the present and future. In the appropriations it recommends, not only to be associated with the elegance and refinement of general science and literature, but the basis of all appropriations for educational purposes, viz: that all institutions which receive the bounty of the State, should be held to render the State directly a reasonable amount of service therefor, and be subject to the supervision of the State, so that the people may know something about their doings, and what sort of use is made of their money.

While our committee are thoroughly persuaded, that one institution of the kind in this State is amply sufficient to meet all the agricultural wants of the people, both now and in all coming time, so far as scientific investigation is concerned, and the education of teachers and others, they feel that, having two colleges, both of which are doing the course of literature and science good service in our midst, it would be doing great injustice and wrong to one of the other of these institutions, and inflicting a great injury on the interests of Agricultural Science in the State, to single out one of them as the State's agent and the object of the State's bounty, to the neglect of the other. Hence we have recommended both of our colleges to the same favor, being firmly persuaded, that in no way, under existing circumstances, could the great interests of Agricultural Science be so effectually or economically advanced. This might be made to appear in the strongest light, did not time and space forbid. We may suggest, however, before leaving this point, that competition will contribute no small amount to the progress of science, and the most successful of all in securing the highest and most enduring success.

We now call attention to some of the principal reasons which have induced our committee to recommend this scheme, in preference to any other that has been suggested, so far as educational agencies are concerned.

1. It secures all we need and can expect from science, both for the present and the future, and effects it in the most economical manner.

We hardly need suggest to any person who has any knowledge of the subject and the present state of things, that expectations are excited in the minds of a large share of every citizen, who is called by a specific name—"Organic Chemistry." Why? Because it is effected in its results, by a set of laws unknown to general chemistry. The one deals with dead, inert matter—the other with such matter in connection with living organisms. In the one, the laws of analysis and reconstruction are uniform and unvarying. Analysis shows every element which is called by a specific name—"Organic Chemistry." Why? Because it is effected in its results, by a set of laws unknown to general chemistry. The one deals with dead, inert matter—the other with such matter in connection with living organisms. In the one, the laws of analysis and reconstruction are uniform and unvarying. Analysis shows every element which is called by a specific name—"Organic Chemistry." Why? 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